NOMENCLATURAL CHANGES AND NEW SPECIES IN PLATYPODIDAE AND SCOLYTIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

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Abstract.— New names are presented to replace junior homonyms as follows in Platypodidae: *Platypus acuticornifer* for *Platypus acuticornis* Schedl, 1975 (nec Schedl, 1973), *Platypus tuberculifer* for *Platypus bituberculatus* Schedl, 1975 (nec Nunberg, 1967), *Platypus obliquus* for *Platypus obliquesectus* Schedl, 1975 (nec Schedl, 1973); and in Scolytidae: *Amphicranus electus* for *Amphicranus elegantulus* Schedl, 1978 (nec Schedl, 1963), *Araptus crassulus* for *Araptus crassus* Wood (nec Schedl, 1966), *Corthycyclon tardulus* for *Corthycyclon tardus* Schedl, 1976 (nec Wood, 1974), *Corthylus brunnescens* for *Corthylus brunneus* Wood, December 1974 (nec Schedl, November 1974), *Monarthrum denticulatum* for *Monarthrum* (=*Pterocyclon*) *dentatum* Eggers, 1941 (nec Eggers, 1935), *Monarthrum peruvianum* for *Monarthrum peruanum* Schedl, 1978 (nec Schedl, 1950), *Scolytodes eximius* for *Scolytodes grandis* Schedl, 1978 (nec Schedl, 1962), *Scolytodes minutus* for *Scolytodes* (=*Hexacolus*) *minutissimus* Schedl, 1978 (nec Schedl, 1952). New synonymy is proposed in Platypodidae for *Genyocerus albipennis* Motschulsky (=*Diacavus irregularis* Browne). The emendation in Scolytidae of *Cnemonyx vismiacolens* is presented to correct the lapsis calami *Cnemonyx visimiacolens* Wood, 1979. The following species of Scolytidae are named as new to science: *Chramesus atkinsoni, Liparthrum thevetiae, Microborus mexicanus, Phloeocleptus ardis, Phloeocleptus atkinsoni, Phloecleptus cristatus, Phloeocleptus spicatus, Pseudothysanoes perseae* (Mexico), *Scolytodes anceps, Scolytodes pusillimus, Scolytodes tardus, Scolytodes vesculus* (Colombia), *Scolytodes ficicolens, Scolytodes naevius* (Venezuela).

While updating my taxonomic files of bark and ambrosia beetles, I found several homonyms that require new names and a few other taxonomic and nomenclatural errors that require correction. These are summarized in the above abstract. In addition, 14 species of Scolytidae are described as new to science. These are presented in alphabetical order and represent the genera *Chramesus* (1), *Liparthrum* (1), *Microborus* (1), *Phloeocleptus* (4), *Pseudothysanoes* (1), and *Scolytodes* (6) and are from the following countries: Mexico (8), Colombia (4), and Venezuela (2).

New Names in Platypodidae

Platypus acuticornifer, n. n.

Platypus acuticornis Schedl, 1975, Reichenbachia 15:223 (Holotype, male; Luth. Miss. Sawmill, Porotop, Papua; Schedl Coll.). *Preoccupied*

The name *Platypus acuticornis* Schedl, 1975, is preoccupied by Schedl, 1973 (Papua New Guinea Agric. J. 24:77), and must be replaced. The new name *acuticornifer* is proposed as a replacement.

Platypus bituberculifer, n. n.

Platypus bituberculatus Schedl, 1975, Reichenbachia 15:224 (Holotype, male; Wau, Morobe Distr., New Guinea; Schedl Coll.). *Preoccupied*

The name *Platypus bituberculatus* Schedl, 1975, is preoccupied by Nunberg, 1967 (Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. 76:325), and must be replaced. The new name *bituberculifer* is proposed as a replacement.

Platypus obliquus, n. n.

Platypus obliquesectus Schedl, 1975, Reichenbachia 15:229 (Holotype, male; Mt. Wilhelm, New Guinea; Schedl Coll.). *Preoccupied*

The name *Platypus obliquesectus* Schedl, 1975, is preoccupied by Schedl, 1973 (Papua New Guinea Agric. J. 24:77), and must be replaced. The new name *obliquus* is proposed as a replacement.

New Synonymy in Platypodidae

Genyocerus albipennis Motschulsky

Genyocerus albipennis Motschulsky, 1858, Etudes Entomologiques 7:68 (Holotype, female; Ceylon; Zool.

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Instit. USSR, Moscow); Wood, 1969, Great Basin Nat. 29:118 (holotype redescribed)

Diacavus irregularis Browne, 1970, J. Nat. Hist. 4:582 (Holotype, male; intercepted in timber from Ceylon at Princes Risborough, England; British Mus. Nat. Hist.). *New synonymy*

Notes and sketches based on the holotype of *Genyocerus albipennis* Motschulsky were made by me in 1968 then used in 1975 to identify a common representative of this genus from Ceylon. Part of the 1975 series was compared in 1977 by F. G. Browne to the holotype of *Diacavus irregularis* Browne and found to be identical. Since the species is common at its type locality and easily recognized from an abundance of characters, it is concluded that Browne's name must be placed in synonymy as indicated above.

New Names in Scolytidae

Amphicranus electus, n. n.

Amphicranus elegantulus Schedl, 1978, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden 41:304 (Holotype, sex?; Alt. Amapari, Ampara, Brazil; Schedl Coll.). *Preoccupied*

The name *Amphicranus elegantulus* Schedl, 1978, is preoccupied by Schedl, 1963 (Reichenbachia 1:225), and must be replaced. The new name *electus* is proposed as a replacement.

Araptus crassulus, n. n.

Araptus crassus Wood, 1977, Great Basin Nat. 37:211 (Holotype, female ?; 8 km NE Cerro Jefe, Panama; Wood Coll.). *Preoccupied*

The name *Araptus crassus* Wood, 1977, is preoccupied by Schedl, 1966 (validated as *Thamnophthorus crassus*, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey 17:108). Because *Araptus* and *Thamnophthorus* are synonymous, the junior name must be replaced. The new name *crassulus* is proposed as a replacement.

Corthycyclon tardulus, n. n.

Corthycyclon tardus Schedl, 1976, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden 41:85 (Holotype, male?; Pernambuco, Caruaru, Brazil; Schedl Coll.). *Preoccupied*

The name *Corthycyclon tardus* Schedl, 1976, is preoccupied by Wood, 1974 (Great Basin Nat. 34:149), and must be replaced. The new name *tardulus* is proposed as a replacement.

Corthylus brunnescens, n. n.

Corthylus brunneus Wood, 1974, Great Basin Nat. 34:188 (Holotype, female; Volcan Barba, Heredia, Costa Rica; Wood Coll.). *Preoccupied*

The name *Corthylus brunneus* Wood, 1974, is preoccupied by Nunberg, 1972 (Pap. Avuls. Zool., S. Paulo 25:191), and must be replaced. The new name *brunnescens* is proposed as a replacement.

Monarthrum denticulatum, n. n.

Pterocyclon dentatum Eggers, 1941, Arb. Morph. Taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem 8:101 (Holotype, male; Trois Rivières, Guadeloupe; Eggers Coll., apparently on loan to Schedl). *Preoccupied*

The genera *Monarthrum* and *Pterocyclon* were placed in synonymy by Wood (1966, Great Basin Nat. 26:19). When *P. dentatum* Eggers, 1941, was transferred to *Monarthrum*, the name was preoccupied by Eggers, 1935 (Rev. de Ent. 5:84), and must be replaced. The new name *denticulatum* is proposed as a replacement.

Monarthrum peruvianum, n. n.

Monarthrum peruanum Schedl, 1978, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden 41:306 (Holotype, female; Enseñas, Tambo, Peru; Schedl Coll. *Preoccupied*

The name *Monarthrum peruanum* Schedl, 1978, is preoccupied by Schedl, 1950 (validated as *Pterocyclon peruanum*, Dusenia 1:168). Since *Monarthrum* and *Pterocyclon* are synonymous, the junior name must be replaced. The new name *peruvianum* is proposed as a replacement.

Scolytodes eximius, n. n.

Scolytodes grandis Schedl, 1978, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden 41:298 (Holotype, sex?; Machu-Picchu, Peru; Schedl Coll.). *Preoccupied*

The name *Scolytodes grandis* Schedl, 1978, is preoccupied by Schedl, 1962 (validated as *Hexacolus grandis*, Mitt. Münchn. Ent. Ges. 52:100). Since *Scolytodes* and *Hexacolus* are synonymous, the junior name must be replaced. The new name *eximius* is proposed as a replacement.

Scolytodes minutus, n. n.

Hexacolus minutissimus Schedl, 1978, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden 41:297 (Holotype, sex?; Nova Teutonia, Brazil; Schedl Coll.). *Preoccupied*

The genera *Scolytodes* and *Hexacolus* were placed in synonymy by Wood (1971), Great Basin Nat. 31:141. When *H. minutissimus* Schedl, 1978, was transferred to *Scolytodes* the name was preoccupied by Schedl, 1952 (Dusenia 3:355); consequently, the junior name must be replaced. The new name *minutus* is proposed as a replacement.

An Emendation in Scolytidae

Cnemonyx vismiacolens Wood, emendation

Cnemonyx vismiacolens Wood, 1979, Great Basin Nat. 39:138 (Holotype, female; Merida, Merida, Venezuela; Wood Coll.)

This species was named for its host association with *Vismia* sp. In the original publication, the name was inadvertently spelled *visimiacolens* (a lapsis calami) and should be corrected to *vismiacolens* to conform to the spelling of the host genus.

New Taxa

Chramesus atkinsoni, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *hickoriae* LeConte by the different elytral vestiture as described below and by other minor characters.

Male.— Length 1.7 mm (paratypes 1.6–1.8 mm), 1.5 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons similar to *hickoriae* except excavated area very slightly wider in proportion to its length (length/width = 1.36 compared to 1.42).

Pronotum similar to *hickoriae* except more strongly convex (females do not differ in this character).

Elytra similar to *hickoriae* except interstrial setae in ground cover (forming rows at each interstrial margin) more slender, erect bristles stouter and much shorter, bristles spaced between rows by one and one-third times length of a bristle, by length of a bristle within a row (bristles slightly longer than either distance in *hickoriae*); each bristle about eight times as long as wide.

Female.— Similar to male except frons convex and unarmed by a pair of tubercles; pronotum more strongly convex and with asperities averaging larger.

Type locality.— Cerro Chipinque, Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico.

Type material.— The male holotype, female allotype, and two male paratypes were taken at the type locality on 31-V-1980, 1350 m, No. S-021, from *Persea*, by T. H. Atkinson.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Liparthrum thevetiae, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *albosetosum* (Bright) by the smaller size, by the smaller, less strongly impressed strial punctures on the disc, and by the more slender interstrial scales.

Female.— Length 0.8 mm (paratypes 0.8–0.9 mm), 2.2 times as long as wide; color very dark brown, vestiture pale.

Frons largely concealed in specimens at hand, convex, apparently about as in *albosetosum*.

Pronotum about as in *albosetosum* except asperities slightly larger, scales less abundant, shorter, and wider.

Elytra about as in *albosetosum* except only three or four basal crenulations present, first three contiguous (five in *albosetosum*); strial punctures smaller, less strongly impressed; interstrial scales smaller, little if any longer than wide, spaced within a row by three to five lengths of a scale and alternating within a row with slender setae each about one and one-half times as long as a scale, scales about two-thirds as long as distance between rows.

Type locality.— Las Piedras Moyotepec, Morelos, Mexico.

Type material.— The female holotype and four female paratypes were taken at the type locality on 17-VII-1980, 1060 m, from *Thevetia ovata*, by T. H. Atkinson.

The holotype and paratypes are in my collection.

Microborus mexicanus, n. sp.

This species is the most aberrant in the genus. It is distinguished from *lautus* Wood by the darker color, by the stouter body and pronotum, by the different declivity, and by other characters described below.

Male.— Length 1.1 mm (paratypes 1.0–1.1 mm), 2.3 times as long as wide; color very dark brown to almost black.

Frons convex, reticulate; eyes separated above by 2.5 times width of an eye. Antenna typical of genus, with funicle stouter than normal.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide; sides straight and parallel on basal half, rather broadly rounded in front; surface smooth, shining, punctures rather coarse, deep, spaced by less than diameter of a puncture. Short hairlike setae arise from punctures, each about as long as diameter of a puncture.

Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as long as pronotum; outline and disc as in *lautus* except striae more distinctly impressed; declivity steeper than but similar to *lautus* except on declivity; interstriae 7 and 9 more acutely carinate, acute carina continuing from their junction to apex; strial setae continue to base, only very slightly shorter than those of interstriae; interstrial setae extend to base, close, uniseriate on disc, each three-fourths as long as distance between rows, slightly longer on declivity, slightly confused on 2 and 3.

FEMALE.— Similar to male except setae on declivital interstriae 2 and 3 less distinctly confused.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Las Piedras, Moyotepec, Morelos, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The male holotype, female allotype, and three paratypes were taken at the type locality on 17-VII-1980, 1060 m, No. S-077, from *Bursera*, by T. H. Atkinson.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Phloeocleptus ardis, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *spicatus* Wood, described below, by the larger size, by the slightly flattened, smoother, more finely punctured frons, by the less abrupt, more evenly convex male declivity, and by the smaller circumdeclivital male spines.

MALE.— Length 1.7 mm (paratypes 1.7–1.9 mm), 2.5 times as long as wide; almost black except pronotal summit reddish brown.

Frons as in *spicatus* except central third almost subconcavely impressed, smooth, shining, with a few obscure, minute punctures. Scape broad, with a large tuft of long yellow hair.

Pronotum as in *spicatus*.

Elytra about as in *spicatus* except discal punctures slightly smaller, base of declivity less abrupt, spines in circumdeclivital ring distinctly smaller, much less sharply pointed, declivital punctures slightly smaller, vestiture finer.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Cerro Chipinque, Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The male holotype and four male paratypes were taken at the type locality on 30-I-1980, 1300 m, No. S-020, from *Persea*, by T. H. Atkinson.

The holotype and paratypes are in my collection.

Phloeocleptus atkinsoni, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *obscurus* Wood by the elevated crest of declivital interstriae 9 continuing almost to the suture, by the presence of tubercles on declivital interstriae 2, and by the presence of four serrations on the anterior margin of the pronotum.

MALE.— Length 1.2 mm (paratypes 1.1–1.2 mm), 2.7 times as long as wide; color almost black, except summit of pronotum almost reddish brown.

Frons broadly convex; surface apparently finely granulate-punctate.

Pronotum similar to *obscurus* except constriction on anterior half more pronounced and posterior areas conspicuously reticulate-granulate; anterior margin armed by four equal, subcontiguous serrations.

Elytra similar to *obscurus* except strial punctures on disc conspicuously larger, deeper, interstrial granules larger, moderately elevated, crest of interstriae 9 continuing at least to striae 2, declivital interstriae 2 armed by granules and bearing setae similar to those on 1 and 3, vestiture more slender and longer.

FEMALE.— Similar to male except antennal scape more strongly expanded and ornamented by a larger tuft of hair, anterior margin of pronotum unarmed by serrations, and declivital interstriae 9 less strongly elevated.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Uruapan, Michoacán, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The male holotype, female allotype, and three female paratypes were taken at the type locality on 17-II-1980, No. S-026, 1600 m, from *Persea*, by T. H. Atkinson.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Phloeocleptus cristatus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *obscurus* Wood by the larger size and by the very different elytral declivity as described below.

MALE.— Length 1.4 mm (paratypes 1.2–1.4 mm), 2.4 times as long as wide; color almost black except summit of pronotum almost reddish brown.

Frons and pronotum about as in *obscurus* except anterior margin of pronotum armed by four rather widely spaced serrations, lateral pair submarginal.

Elytral disc about as in *obscurus* except most interstrial punctures obscurely or incompletely replaced by granules; declivity more broadly convex, somewhat impressed in ventrolateral areas, interstriae 9 strongly, acutely elevated, anterior and posterior limits of this elevation rather abrupt, elevation ending posteriorly at striae 3 but with tubercles on interstriae 1 and 2 suggesting a continuation of it, interstriae 2 with a row of fine tubercles and setae on upper half, vestiture more slender.

FEMALE.— Similar to male except antennal scape slightly larger and with a larger tuft of setae, anterior margin of pronotum unarmed, declivital interstriae 9 less strongly elevated, more conspicuously serrate.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Tepoztlan, Morelos, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The male holotype, female allotype, and three paratypes were taken at the type locality on 20-VI-1980, No. S-071, from *Persea,* by T. H. Atkinson.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Phloeocleptus spicatus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *caudatus* Wood by the smaller size, by the antennal scape being wider than long in both sexes, by the absence of tubercles on declivital striae 2 in both sexes, and by the very different male declivity.

MALE.— Length 1.25 mm (paratypes 1.0–1.2 mm), 2.4 times as long as wide; color almost black except summit of pronotum almost reddish brown.

Frons broadly convex, finely, unevenly rugose. Antennal scape as wide as long, ornamented by a small tuft of hair.

Pronotum about as in *caudatus* except serrations on anterior margin poorly, irregularly formed.

Elytra with sides almost straight and parallel on basal three-fourths, abruptly subtruncate at declivity, submucronate behind; striae weakly impressed on posterior half of disc, punctures sharply, deeply impressed, increasing in size posteriorly; interstriae slightly wider than striae at base, slightly narrower at base of declivity, punctures small, obscure, apparently uniseriate, granulate near declivity except on 1 and 2 extending to middle of disc. Declivity moderately abrupt, steep, convex; basal margin with a circumdeclivital ring of moderately large, sharply pointed spines on 2 to 8, spine on 3 positioned slightly behind others, subserrate on 9 to apex; strial punctures continuing to declivity, coarse deep; interstriae 1 and 3 weakly elevated, each with a row of fine denticles on basal half. Vestiture of rows of short strial and longer interstrial hair.

FEMALE.— Similar to male except scape much more strongly widened and with a larger tuft of hair; anterior margin of pronotum unarmed; strial punctures small, not enlarged posteriorly; declivity more gradually, evenly convex, without a circumdeclivital row of spines, interstriae 9 only slightly elevated.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Cerro Chipinque, Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The male holotype, female allotype, and two female paratypes were taken at the type locality on 30-I-80, 1300 m, No. S-020, from *Persea,* by T. H. Atkinson.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Pseudothysanoes perseae, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *dislocatus* (Blackman) by the more slender body, by the more distinct strial punctures on the disc, by the longer, more slender elytral scales, and by other characters described below.

MALE.— Length 1.0 mm (female paratypes 1.2 mm), 2.4 (female 2.7) times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons more broadly, evenly convex than in *dislocatus*, fovea similar. Antenna as in *dislocatus*.

Pronotum as in *dislocatus* except more slender and scales stouter.

Elytra more slender than in *dislocatus*, discal punctures more clearly impressed, declivity steeper, declivital punctures not deeper but more clearly formed, interstrial scales distinctly longer, each six to eight times as long as wide.

FEMALE.— Similar to male except much more slender; frons moderately, concavely impressed to upper level of eyes (stronger and more extensive than in *dislocatus*) and foveate at center, without setal ornamentation; scape with a tuft of long hair; anterior margin of pronotum unarmed; interstrial setae more slender, each at least eight times as long as wide.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Cerro Chipinque, Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The male holotype, female allotype, and three paratypes were taken at the type locality on 31-I-1980, 1350 m, No. S-021, from *Persea*, by T. H. Atkinson.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Scolytodes anceps, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *irazuensis* Wood by the smaller size, by the much smaller pronotal and elytral punctures, and by the different sculpture and setal ornamentation of the female frons as described below.

FEMALE.— Length 1.3 mm (paratypes 1.3–1.5 mm), 2.4 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons about as in *irazuensis* except epistomal area reticulate, middle third more coarsely punctured, area above eyes not flatted, vestiture finer, much less abundant on lower third.

Pronotum about as in *irazuensis* except anterior areas entirely devoid of indications of asperities, punctures minute, many almost obsolete.

Elytra similar to *irazuensis* except strial punctures minute, almost obsolete, interstrial punctures mostly obsolete; odd-numbered interstriae each with about four to six widely spaced, slender setae scattered between base and apex.

MALE.— Similar to female except frons evenly convex, surface uniformly reticulate, without carinae or ornamental setae.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Piedras Blancas, 11 km W Medellin, Antioquia, Colombia.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 58 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 17-VII-1970, 2300 m, No. 691, from *Cecropia* petioles, by me.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Scolytodes ficicolens, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *irazuensis* Wood by the slightly larger size, by the slight differences in the female frons as described below, by the larger, more numerous pronotal asperities, by the smaller strial and larger interstrial punctures, and by other characters.

FEMALE.— Length 1.8 mm (paratypes 1.7–1.9 mm), 2.5 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons similar to *irazuensis* except carinae more acutely elevated, slightly arcuate, more widely separated, median area more broadly flattened, more finely punctured, vestiture similar but slightly longer and more abundant, particularly in central area.

Pronotum similar to *irazuensis* except entire surface strongly reticulate, punctures on posterior half slightly larger, anterior third with numerous, fine asperities, these decreasing in height posteriorly to become little more than smooth shining spots on anterior margins of punctures on basal half. Vestiture of sparse setae in marginal areas.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide; about as in *irazuensis* except striae not impresed, punctures smaller, not as deep, in rows, indistinguishable from those of interstriae, both strial and interstrial punctures bear minute setae (each little longer than diameter of a puncture), some interstrial punctures on odd-interstriae bearing erect, moderately long setae, these sparse on disc, somewhat closer on declivity.

MALE.— Similar to female except frons convex, surface rugose-reticulate, without carinae or ornamental setae.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Merida, Merida, Venezuela.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 22 paratypes were taken

at the type locality on 7-X-1969, 170 m, No. 42, from *Ficus* branches by me; 16 additional paratypes bear the same data except they were taken 22-IX-1969, No. 8.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Scolytodes naevius, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *subparallelus* (Eggers) by the rather strongly reticulate pronotum, and by the presence of very minute, moderately abundant strial and interstrial setae on the declivity (entirely glabrous in *subparallelus*).

FEMALE.— Length 1.5 mm (paratypes 1.3–1.6 mm), 2.3 times as long as wide; color yellowish brown.

Frons moderately concave except planoconcave on median third of lower half, a pair of weak, shining calluses at dorsolateral margins of impressed area; finely, rather closely punctured in central area except almost impunctate on calluses, more densely punctured on upper and lateral margins of impressed area; vestiture of fine, long, yellow hair on lateral and upper margins up to (below) three-fourths of distance from epistoma to upper level of eyes.

Pronotum 1.0 times as long as wide; sides almost straight and parallel on middle half, rather broadly rounded in front; anterior margin finely serrate; anterior half rather coarsely, closely asperate, punctures not evident; posterior half strongly reticulate, punctures fine, obscure. Glabrous except for sparse setae near margins.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.6 times as long as pronotum; sides almost straight and parallel on basal two-thirds, rather broadly rounded behind; striae not impressed, punctures very small, very shallow; interstriae four or more times as wide as striae, smooth, shining, punctures very small, uniseriate, rather close. Declivity convex, steep; sculpture about as on disc. Vestiture consisting of minute strial and interstrial setae, each only slightly longer than diameter of very small puncture.

MALE.— Similar to female except frons convex, reticulate, without calluses or ornamental setae; serrations on anterior margin of pronotum distinctly larger.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Forty km SE Socopo, Barinas, Venezuela.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 29 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 25-I-1970, 150 m, No. 277, from *Clusia*, by me.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Scolytodes pusillimus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *impressus* Wood by the smaller size, by the less strongly impressed striae 2–6, and by the longer, much more slender interstrial setae.

FEMALE.— Length 1.2 mm (paratypes 1.0–1.2 mm), 2.6 times as long as wide; color dark reddish brown.

Frons as in *impressus* except obscure reticulation on upper half (mostly on lower half in *impressus*), without special setal ornamentation in either species.

Pronotum as in *impressus*.

Elytra as in *impressus* except interstriae 1 on disc and declivity rather strongly impressed, others not impressed, strial punctures slightly smaller, interstrial setae slender, almost hairlike, slightly longer, each seta equal in length to distance between rows and between setae within a row.

MALE.— Similar to female except costa on anterior margin of pronotum more strongly elevated, interstrial setae stouter, blunt at their apices and most very slightly flattened on their apical thirds.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Twenty-seven km northeast of Montoya, Santander, Colombia.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 90 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 2-VII-1970, 150 m, No. 590, from tree branches (Fabaceae ?), by me.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Scolytodes tardus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from the remotely related *imitans* (Eggers) by the very different female frons as described below, by the less strongly arched pronotum, by the more elongate elytra, by the less strongly convex declivity, and by other characters.

FEMALE.— Length 2.3 mm, 2.3 times as long as wide; color yellowish brown.

Frons moderately convex, protruding slightly on median fourth toward epistoma; median third smooth, brightly shining, impunctate from epistoma three-fourths distance to upper level of eyes, lateral and dorsal margins with fine punctures and ornamented by moderately sparse, very long, golden hair, tips of longest dorsal setae almost reach epistoma; scape with a small tuft of long hair.

Pronotum 1.0 times as long as wide; resembling *imitans* except basal two-thirds less strongly arched, surface dull, reticulate, punctures larger.

Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as long as pronotum; resembling *imitans* except disc not arched, declivity steeper, somewhat flattened, interstrial setae on disc slightly longer and slightly stouter on declivity; declivital interstriae 10 continuing to apex, rather broad, not carinate.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Piedras Blancas, 10 km east of Medellin, Antioquia, Colombia.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The female holotype and one broken female paratype were taken at the type locality on 15-VII-1970, 2500 m, No. 684, from *Clusia*, by me.

The holotype and paratype are in my collection.

Scolytodes vesculus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *libidus* Wood by the larger size, by the slightly smaller pronotal and elytral punctures, by the longer pubescence on the pronotum and elytral disc, and by other minor characters cited below.

MALE.— Length 1.3 mm (paratypes 1.3–1.5 mm), 2.2 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons as in *libidus* except punctures smaller.

Pronotum as in *libidus* except anterior margin without a definite row of serrations, punctures smaller (their lateral margins not raised or with a small shining spot), setae very fine, longer, apparently more abundant.

Elytra as in *libidus* except punctures much smaller, strial rows usually not evident, erect setae similar but recumbent setae distinctly longer.

TYPE LOCALITY.— Piedras Blancas, 10 km east of Medellin, Antioquia, Colombia.

TYPE MATERIAL.— The male holotype and two male paratypes were taken at the type locality on 15-VII-1970, 2500 m, No. 678, from *Croton guianensis*, by me.

The holotype and paratypes are in my collection.